

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	\$15
" " " " " " " "	9
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months	10
" " " " " " " "	5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months	5
No subscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.	

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore, from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months	\$15 00
" " " " " " " "	9 00
" " " " " " " "	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months	10 00
" " " " " " " "	5 00
For the Weekly, six months	5 00
Advertisements \$3 per square of ten lines, or less.	

What of the Hour?

In the womb of the future and near by the hour of its birth, lie events whose development shall tell for weal or woe on our people and our nation. They will either bring to us a speedy peace, or they will bid us begin our struggle for further labors, more trying endurance, more arduous duties than ever. In a very short space of time now, we shall thank our Almighty Father for the blessings of victory, or we shall mourn under His dispensing rod the affliction of defeat.

The hosts are marshaling—the separated masses are aggregating and pressing to the front. The commands of public sentiment at the North, the crisis of the hour with our foe, his internal discord, his previous divisions, the appalling weight of his national debt, the temper and state of mind of his people, all betoken internal danger close at hand, and impel to a desperate measure for the recovery of lost ground, from which again assistance may be given of the probable success of his invasion. Stimulated by these demands and by the additional pressure of foreign events and complications, the Yankee Government has strained its every nerve for the capture of our capital, and to this end has put under the lead of a new leader, a new "idol of the hour," its army of the Potomac, with an order for "on to Richmond" more imperatively urged than ever before. Gen. Grant has taken command of its army with unstinted discretion, and the reliance is put on his power of combining immense numbers—on his pushing obstinacy and boldness, and on his luck to accomplish what McDowell, McClellan and his successors have so thoroughly failed in. Grant has set about his operations with industry, dispatch and apparent confidence. Unquestionably heavy reinforcements have been brought to his assistance. Generals of his own selection have been placed under his immediate command, while others, long associated with the army of the Potomac, have been transferred to other points. The indication from all this is, that he means to make his grand definite test before Richmond. At the same time the army of the Cumberland is not idle—Sherman confronts Gen. Johnston at a closer range, and the signs betoken early movements.

These stupendous movements will be made with all the force that the enemy is capable of mustering. Every effort to inspire confidence will be made by an appeal to formidable numbers, to the novelty of fresh commanders, and to the prestige of Gen. Grant; and we may look for an onslaught as fierce, as heavy and determined as the concentrated energy, necessity and anxiety of the enemy can furnish.

To encounter these preparations, our Government has put forth, too, its energies. Gen. Lee awaits the day of his action, cool, active and resolved. His army is full of hope, full of confidence, full of determination. His men are in better plight, better fed, than the army has ever been; and what is of far more value, the soldiers are more thoroughly imbued with the character of the contest, and the gravity of the task imposed on them, than ever. They will fight to win and will know no other determination.

In view of this tremendous crisis just before us, the dread necessity, the imposing demand upon our resources, we have done all we could to strengthen the arm of the government. We have foreborne fault-finding; we have said no word to discourage or discontent; we have lost sight of all other interests, prejudices or partialities; absorbed in the coming emergency. With an eye ever fixed on the claims of our country and her necessities, we have steadily endeavored to "put all into the field who are not more useful" at home. We have urged the withdrawal of thousands of State rights, so inappropriate in time like these, and only servicable to aid those who would escape the duties which they owe to the nation; not because we disavow State rights, but the more effectually to secure them. We pushed the matter of conscription, not to withdraw those needed at home, but to secure those who are useless here—to fill the army, because we well knew that "thimes mighty battles are turned in their tide by individual action. One man frequently saves the State by his valor and devotion.

We have done our duty. Whatever beside, no willful fault will be at our door. And now the clear duty of our people is to prepare their minds and hearts to meet the event, whatever may befall us, with a becoming self-possession, prudence and courage meet for the solemnity and importance of the occasion. It was a Christian obligation to beseech with continual invocation the Divine presence with our army, and the aid of the Almighty power in our behalf. Let the voice of boastful arrogance and presumptuous self-confidence be hushed before the mighty events now rapidly approaching completion. Let the popular mind be composed and calm, touched by the influences which pervade the times, and strung to a harp with the impending incidents.

If we triumph, it will be a glorious, decisive victory. Independence will be virtually accomplished, and the end may be seen of this bloody invasion.

If disaster befall our arms, then will come the time to try our souls; then, if the nation be great in heart, in spirit and in mind, we shall meet the dread ordeal, not to cover before it, but to pass through it. We do not stake our all on these battles so soon to come on. If they result against us, then new vigor, new determination must spring out of defeat, and all the moral courage of the nation must be invoked to sustain and uphold us.

In the meantime our cause reposes in the skill of our leaders—upon the strong arms of our hardy and veteran soldiers—and depends upon the power and aid of Almighty God.

Bondsman. Mr. Holden says that we, the Editors of this paper, are the "bond servants of a secret body of stockholders, and can express no opinion of our own." The people do not agree with him. They think ours quite an independent journal, and they patronize us on account of it. Mr. Holden's friends find us also too independent for their comfort, and are destined to be still further convinced in this opinion. Mr. Holden has never been remarkable for his enjoyment of freedom, seeing that he has been the employee and bond-servant of party for twenty years.

The public see no impropriety in a number of gentlemen joining in the establishment of a press to support their view; nor will they discover any thing wrong in their selection of one or more of their stockholders as the Editors of the journal. The ablest and most independent journals of the Confederacy are thus established. Confidential business circulars between gentlemen so associated, bear no relation in point of morals and honesty with secret and clandestine issues of one's own organ, professedly suspended; issues bearing a false date and differing in their matter, though of the same date to suit different latitudes.

But Mr. Holden very complacently says, "the Standard was established and is sustained on its merits by the people." This is not the fact. The people had nothing to do with establishing the Standard. We happen to know all about Mr. Holden's first connection with that paper, as we do of his earliest political history. We do not care to open it up. It was not creditable enough to be a matter of boast, and it was not so discreditable that it ought to be judged as harshly as some have since judged it.

If one searches for the "merits" of the Standard and Mr. Holden, it would depend very much upon what he found. The search would be made—whether in their support of Douglas or Breckinridge, or their abandonment of both; for they did support both and did abandon both. Whether in their support of Mr. Davis or their abandonment of him; for they have done both. Whether in their support of the war or in their denunciation of it; for they have done both. Whether in their support of Gov. Vance or their betrayal of him; for they have done both. One thing is sure, whatever of merits may be found, the opposing demerits counterbalance, and outweigh, and leave Mr. Holden at last what every man in the State almost at one time or another has persecuted him—a scheming, contriving politician: who through every variety of twist and turn, has pursued an idea—subordinating principle in its behalf, at the expense of friends, party, or country, as they have respectively stood in his way.

Without art, except to impose on the poor and ignorant, he has managed to stir strife between classes of society, and to grow a benefit to Mr. Holden from this pernicious planting. It is not surprising to see Mr. Holden, as a candidate, reject all the established precedents and set up a new and less reputable system. This accords with a political habit of long training, so thoroughly fixed, that art, stratagem and intrigue are as inveterate necessities to him, as drink is to the inebriate. Mr. Holden has it in his power to disarm the public conviction with reference to his issue of two sets of papers of the same date for different localities, and of secretly circulating his paper, while withholding it from his exchanges. If he does so, he knows we will do him justice. If not, he must be content to abide the result of such unworthy proceeding.

The "olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other," (remarks the *LaGrange Bulletin*), is fast playing out. The branch has withered under the cold rebuke of common sense, and the sword is rendered sharper for the conflict which alone can win an enduring peace.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864

NO. 14.

SAIL UNFURLING.

The mortal struggle between Mr. Holden on one side, and Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens on the other—he fighting to get on their platform, they to keep him off—leaves him ludicrously excited, and bids fair to divert the attention of the public from Gov. Vance and concentrate it upon these amusing tusslers.

The last emphatic rejection of Mr. Holden's pretensions, is from the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, which being one of Gov. Brown's organs, knows his position and clearly defines it. Indeed they seem to be perfectly acquainted with Mr. Holden, and are as careful to avoid him as they possibly can be.

"While the Governor repeats his views that efforts must be made by the civil as well as the military power to close the war, he emphatically repudiates the unconstitutional doctrine advocated by Holden and other malcontents of the South. In referring to the State, Governor Brown says that 'neither her people at home, her gallant troops in the field who have so long borne the privations and hardships of the camp, nor her government, has any intention to ignore the Confederacy nor open negotiations as a separate State.'"

They repudiate his doctrine and him, and announce for Gov. Brown a position diametrically the opposite. But does this still the clamor of Mr. Holden? Not at all. He cries so much the more—"ever yours—truly yours—identically yours—ah! take me, I implore thee," and all other like and similar assurances and entreaties. But it won't do. The differences we have again and again repeated. Gov. Brown and Mr. Holden are no more alike, politically, than an oyster and an alligator. Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, despite their follies, seek no separate action for Georgia to cut her loose from her sisters; while Mr. Holden has explicitly advocated the separate action of North Carolina.

Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown have no intention "to ignore the Confederacy,"—Mr. Holden has explicitly "recognized" it; declaring the right of North Carolina to "treat by Convention." And he has done more: he has asserted the right and advocated the propriety of "withdrawing or modifying the power of the Confederacy, in the matter of negotiations," so as to allow a State to demand terms for herself; and but for the last Congress, Mr. Holden would have to-day been in full blast. His pernicious purpose would not have been stayed by the terrible events now about to transpire; but even now, in the very crisis of our destiny, he would have been blatant for his Convention, and the State would have been in the throes of a fierce and furious agitation.

By the action of Congress, Mr. Holden would have been by this time politically dead and buried out of sight, but for Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, who galvanized him. And they both will never be able to shake off association with Mr. Holden, however they may desire it. Like Eugene Sue's characters in the *Mysteries of Paris*—"They three are partners."

Death of Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq.

We regret to learn that this gentleman died at his residence near this city, on the night of the 24th inst. Mr. Whitaker was an enterprising, public-spirited man, and has filled many important public trusts with fidelity, and credit to himself. As a legislator, magistrate, citizen, he was faithful, exemplary and useful. In his private relations, he was an affectionate husband and father, and a kind neighbor. Mr. Whitaker leaves an interesting family, and numerous friends and relatives to deplore his loss.

The funeral services over his remains will take place at the late residence of Mr. Whitaker, to-day, at 10 o'clock.

The Contrast.

SPRING CAMPAIGN. Cheering to our Slaves. The fall of Sherman. The victory of Atlanta. The fall of Charleston. The capture of Paducah. The storming of Fort Fisher. The capture of Plymouth. The defeat of Banks.

This is the account balanced up to this date of the Spring Campaign; and a clear profit on our side.

An officer but recently returned from Georgia reports the sentiment of the people there as greatly outraged by the recent utterances of Messrs. Brown and Stephens. Other sources of information concur to the same effect. The press of Georgia, so far as our exchanges are concerned, very generally express the same assurance. The principal exception is a paper in Augusta—the *Chronicle*, conducted by a Yankee on Yankee principles.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyons, D. D., the moderator of the last Assembly.

The notorious Bowlow advises that every Southern man, including ministers of the gospel, especially those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, should be driven out of East Tennessee, or put to death.

We have not received the *Payetteville Carolinian*, containing the continuation of Gov. Vance's speech. Hence its non-appearance this morning in the *Confederate*.

Major General Hoke.

The President, immediately on hearing of the capture of Plymouth, sent General Hoke the following dispatch:

"Brigadier General Hoke: In the name of the Confederacy, I thank you for your success. You are a Major General from the date of the capture of Plymouth. (Signed) Jefferson Davis."

General Hoke was the Junior Brigadier in Pickett's division.

It will be seen by the above gratifying announcement, which we take from the Richmond *Examiner*, that this distinguished officer has received at the hands of the President a prompt recognition of his valuable service in the capture of Plymouth. President Davis has for a long time been determined upon the re-occupation of Eastern North Carolina, and when his efforts in our behalf come to be known, a grateful people will appreciate his solicitude.

We have not as yet heard all the particulars of the affair at Plymouth so as to be able to notice the part borne by our other gallant officers and men. It is stated that Brig. Gen. Ransom, with his command, made a brilliant, and telling charge, and that Kemper's Brigade performed an important part in the affair. Nor have we as yet heard a word of Capt. Cook, who commanded our gunboat. We know him to be a bold, dashing, determined officer, and are sure he was in the right place.

But to return to Gen. Hoke. This is the officer who a few days ago Mr. Holden, through the *Progress*, endeavored to bring into public odium; causing him to be denounced as a "military oppressor," who without just necessity, was holding under arrest the citizens of the country, and who showed no manifestation to give them a hearing. Just in the moment when Gen. Hoke was organizing his plans for the redemption of our invaded territory, these two—Mr. Holden and "John, the rascal," as the other organ, Joy, the Yankee, calls him—not without an accusation, stigmatizing our gallant leader, endeavoring to bring him into disrepute, to forfeit to him the confidence of his men, and render useless his eminent abilities—and all this reckless hazarding of our best interest, is done for the most selfish purpose! Not that the two have an iota of regard for the common good, but simply to keep Mr. Holden to a few votes. And so it is, day by day the fair name and fame of North Carolina is lowered throughout the land, by the everlasting thrusting of this obscure but notorious partisan politician before the public eye, in all sorts of attitudes except the only one where he and "John" would make a proper appearance—that of soldiers serving their country. Of all the men in the State, Mr. Holden, the editor, and co-owner of the *Progress* ought to be in the ranks.

Mr. Holden pledged himself, when he pledged the "last man"—for he is emphatically "the last." "John" ought to go back, because his ill health prevented his having an opportunity before, and he is not satisfied—and the co-owner falls under the pledge of the last dollar, as near as possible. If it had been the last dime, he would unquestionably have been included. No such spectacle was ever presented in any country, as that which North Carolina exhibits. That a man who has not been in the sound of a cannon, has not for a moment suffered disturbance in his business by the war, has not seen the foe, has not as yet a night away from his family on account of the enemy, has not lost a particle of property, but has been comfortable and protected all the time—that this man, after a long continued denunciation of the Government and all of its measures, after striving his best to defeat the very measures of legislation which all the chief military officers united in saying were absolutely essential to the success of the cause, should be permitted, at the very time when the most vital, important and decisive campaign is about to begin, should be permitted, we say, to "put himself up," above the country and above our cause, and gathering around him his crew of malcontents, agitators, toriers and deluded victims, to stir up strife, dissension and agitation, and all for self—ah! It is wonderful, amazing, that a people should be so weak and subservient, or Government should be so forbearing! Especially when they have the evidence against him any day, which would justify the prevention of his evil designs; but not the least of the wilful, premeditated purposes of evil which these agitators bore, was this assault on Gen. Hoke.

The people of North Carolina—the poor people, as they are called—do not know Mr. Holden as well as we do. By constant reflection, he has created an idea that he is a people's man; and he and his crew claim to be special champions of the people. We have not the first pretension to this title. No ally of his can lay his hand on the first one of his disreputable associates for the good of the people. If his movement were limited to tomorrow, he could not utter a plausibility in his behalf on this score. Indeed he is in all other particulars of his class—most loud in boasts, but most silent in acts. If he will go and take a useful and active part in the war, and perform a useful action, and we will make a note of it.

Between this and the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Holden and more besides him are destined to my gathering some things which they do not know were out. The soldiers of the Confederate army, who were at the capture of Plymouth, are driven out of the land before they get enough to Rahab and her family to tell the people, then how? Why, Rahab and her family may find themselves considerably situated.

A torpedo is about to explode. We would warn men who have been deceived into a dangerous net to be "preparing steps looking to their escape from the pool. Let the man take heed!

Why Should there be Starvation?

We append a table of receipts by the Collector in the 3rd District, and also the Assessor's estimates. He who will take the trouble to calculate from the figures given, on the basis of a population in the District of 75,000 to 80,000, will discover that there has been raised of produce, besides the tenth part paid to Government:

Corn	960,690 bushels.
Wheat	17,730 "
Rye	19,170 "
Rice	282,23 "
Sweet Potatoes	228,024 "

So that there is twelve bushels of corn, about a peck of wheat, the same of rye, three pounds of rice and three bushels of potatoes to every mouth.

Besides this, there is the reservation of fifty bushels of sweet and fifty of Irish potatoes, one hundred bushels of corn or fifty of wheat, and twenty of peas by each farmer; and then there is a further addition of all those small farmers who do not care enough to be assessed at all; and the fact is demonstrated to a mathematical certainty, that there is no lack of provisions in that District, but an abundance to spare.

We would be glad if the proper officers will furnish information from the other Districts, for the benefit of the people. Look further at the table which we present: over three hundred thousand pounds of bacon and pork in the month of March paid in! This is one-tenth, exclusive of the reservations by reason of the estimate of sixty pounds of bacon to one hundred of pork. The remaining nine parts amount to three millions of pounds in the District, or about six millions in every county—men, women and child—besides beef, poultry, sausages, eggs, fish and game. This result is reached, with the population of the whole District estimated; while Cartwright and Craven counties, both occupied by the enemy, are not included, in the resources estimated; nor are Onslow and Jones. We have never doubted that there is food enough in the land, accessible, if not hoarded, to feed our people, and keep them from want.

We have doubted, but we regret to say that each day removes the doubt, that the scarcity is to be attributed to unparisitic hoarding, and this, together with a want of proper confidence in the government, causes the high, exorbitant, ruinous prices.

It is more in the interest of the farmers to remedy this evil than of any one else. If the future brings heavy taxation, perhaps worse, it will be attributed to this imposition of high prices on necessities; and in the day of reckoning, the originators of the evil will be tarred out; and on their heads will fall the burden. But see the following table:

Goldensboro', April 23, 1864.

Col. D. K. Moberg—Dear Sir:—In compliance with my promise, I send you a statement, showing the amount of tithes in the 3d Congressional District, (including two counties of the 2d,) as shown by the Assessor's estimate. Bear in mind that from Cartwright county and Craven, we do not realize much, and have no estimate, and that a part of Onslow and Jones are declared "impracticable," and are, therefore, turned over to the District collector, to be collected in their money value; and that the estimates for "impracticable Districts" are not included in the following amounts. I do not fix prices, as you requested, because I do not know what they were in place days.

Very respectfully,	
Sweet Potatoes	25,336 bushels.
Irish Potatoes	122 "
Wheat	167,410 "
Corn	1,979 "
Oats	2,094 "
Rye	1,139 "
Maple	30,047 Pounds.
Hay	31,516 "
Bacon	2,257,592 "
Cotton	46,573 "
Wool	4,297 "
Tobacco	337 "
Peas	606 bushels.
Ground Peas	830 "

Assessor's estimate for Bacon not in. Of this article, our Agents report 250,000 pounds, and 9,000 pounds salt pork, making an aggregate of 269,000 pounds collected in the month of March alone.

The Goldensboro' Journal of yesterday says twenty-two hundred of the 3d Congressional District were captured by Gen. Hoke at Plymouth. This will pass through the place to-day on carts for their Confederate belongings at Annapolis, Ga. They reached Rocky Mount last night, today evening.

HALTING TRANSPORT. We are informed that twenty-three mules, owned by Gen. Hoke, were sent to be used in a military way in the county to be governed by the military, and are being used in the same way. This meat was to be used in the military in violation of law and military orders in the present urgent demand for food, from the decisive action of the women in the kitchen.—Charlotte Democrat.

ADVERTISING. All advertisements will be charged for by the number of lines, and for each insertion. The first insertion will be charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line, and subsequent insertions at the rate of \$0.50 per line.

FOR SALE.

For Sale. A large quantity of cotton, and other goods, for sale at low prices. Apply to the proprietors.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1864.

Northern News.

The intelligence from the north discloses to our view the same restless, perturbed, excited and anxious spirit which forebode deadly strife and revolution. The total of Lincoln's drafts for men, foot up 2,200,000; of which over a hundred thousand have been called for since the first of last February. These calls have not been all answered. In the State of Massachusetts alone—the boastful, arrogant, abolition, negro regimental Massachusetts, whose dirty, filthy skirts are smeared with more of the blood of this revolution than all Yankeeedom besides—there is a deficiency on Lincoln's call of over twenty thousand men, despite his trafficking emissaries, who have permeated throughout the north-west and even down to Newbern, to beg soldiers of any color to represent in dangerous places that Massachusetts patriotism that Sumner and Wilson had so faithfully represented for so long a time in scenes not dangerous. The north-west feels this mean but by no means unexpected shortcoming of Massachusetts, and announces its contempt and dissatisfaction in no measured terms of reprobation.

Gold, through the sharp manipulation of the "attorney Chase," reposes at a stand for the moment. Until the "present palliative" wears off, then again to mount aloft and necessitate a new expedient; all tending the same road to end in the one fixed, inevitable ruin, shame and bankruptcy, that now for Yankeeedom only "bides its time." This last expedient was the shipment of gold to the amount of four millions, with drafts thereon to reach Europe by the same steamer. These drafts glutted the market for a day, and put a cold chill on the "little mercantile fellow." But this new blood-letting checks, but does not remedy the disease, and ere long the fever revives and up goes the price to delirium heat.

But who bought the exchange? Go into the snug parlor of the "confidential friends" who warm themselves, and toast, and joke, and correspond with "Montgomery" and sign themselves "Laura"—the same who sometimes practice their forgeries on a broader field, quite up to the foreign Earl in the House of Lords. While the Yankee nation tremble and quake, preparatory to groaning and sweating, the coterie—Seward, Stanton, the King of Jesters, and the unnamed but called Montgomery—chuckle and pocket "whole lots of profits" against that dread day when they must take their fellows in folly and infamy.

But worse for the Yankee patience, is the increased price of their living. They have not learned to bear and endure as have our people. No high, ennobling motives, inspire courage and determination with them. A bad cause, a worse conduct, vile instruments, unsuccessful effort, probe home and reach the quick, and the great nerves in the Yankee composition that run through the pocket and the stomach, are sensitive as pride and honor are in other people; and they ache and retch—looking from no moral penitence for hope and pardon, but still stumbling on through vice and wickedness to the deep abyss, profound, unfathomable, whence no mortal arm can grasp them. God bless them, let them go, say we; and along with them all who think a thought, feel an impulse, harbor a sensation or conceal an emotion akin to them or theirs.

The only green spot—we feel bound to record it, (green it is,) amid all this blackness and darkness, soon to be desolation, is Mrs. Lincoln's reception, there, exquisitely attired, in the crimson room, herself in scarlet robes, this Queen of the King receives the admiration of all who choose to offer it. In that assemblage, a painter might suit himself with any color, especially with that most grateful to the "wives, mothers and sisters" of New York, and Gen. John A. Dix, the Pater familias.

Sad as are the remembrances of the fire and storm through which we have passed to escape that pestilential atmosphere—sorrowful and mournful as have been the sacrifices to effect that escape—nevertheless, in the final, complete eternal separation, there is a balm for every wound, a solace for all woes, comfort for every sacrifice. We pray God for its speedy accomplishment. We trust to the heroism, and valor, and indomitable spirit of our hero soldiers for the instruments to work it out, and to the discretion, judgment and wisdom of our rulers to direct and finish it.

THE GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE LINES.—We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion in that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make the grand effort of the ensuing campaign in that quarter; but while there is much stronger evidence that that effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is also to be tried in North Georgia.

The enemy has an army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage which the enemy has not in Virginia: the impregnable fortifications of Chattanooga, upon which to fall back in case of disaster. The state of preparation in the army in General Johnston's front, the removal of the great body of the troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be surprised at any time to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a grand battle is going on.

Hide and Tallow.

Strange things are told of the speeches of Gov. Vance, and the effect of them. It is said that the landing he gave the different members of the "unhappy family" was of the roughest sort. It is said he spoke of "John," as Joy calls him, metaphorically. Now there are some figures of speech, whose "earmarks" are too palpable. The co-owner was more tenderly touched—he was only alluded to as one of a class—those who were original seceders, but didn't go in, on account of Treasury occupations—then he "put up" a substitute—then became "militia officer," and finally wound up by co-opting the Progress—all for the purpose of keeping out. And Mr. Holden was set down as correspondent of his own paper and Editor of "John's." Now, there is no "soft soap" in this—it is a regular skinning—hide-and-tallow taking.

But the mysteries of the bedchamber, with Mr. Holden in the principal character, is the deepest melo-drama of the age. Of course it was all acting—pledge and all—(except the braudry—that was real,) as the sequel discloses. But from the description, the part sustained by Mr. Holden must have been true to nature.

We do not deal more seriously with this midnight scene, until we hear from Mr. Holden. It is an accusation he will be obliged to meet—not clandestinely by sheets and half sheets—but openly, on the stump, before the people. It touches his courage and his honor. The people of North Carolina esteem both—and they will expect Mr. Holden to face this charge which Gov. Vance has made, boldly and publicly.

The Disavowal.

The worst feature in the reluctant disavowal by the Progress of its intention to reflect on Gen. Hoke, or frustrate his plans, is, that the Progress studiously withholds yet from the public the facts of the case. It sought to make capital for Mr. Holden and against Gov. Vance, by charging that Gen. Hoke was arresting citizens and "manifesting no disposition to give them a hearing." The victory of Gen. Hoke and the universal satisfaction in his achievement, (the disavowal,) but the petty attempt to turn something to Mr. Holden's account hinders still; for, as we have asserted, and the Progress has no reason to doubt the fact, that Gen. Hoke duly reported the cases to his superior officer, and to the commissioner; and we further stated, that important movements, and the change of departmental commanders, operated to retard the action of Gen. Pickett. Yet all this the Progress withholds—gives Gen. Hoke no benefit of the truth—but impliedly renews its interference with the military operations, by solemnly protesting against the indiscriminate arrest of citizens. What is this but another base accusation against this meritorious officer? And this must continue, we presume, to be borne. It is liberty of the press, that an Ex-Lieutenant who never saw a fight but has the control of a sheet of paper, may sit here from day to day and abuse, denounce and accuse our best officers of high-handed outrage, and go scot free. Never while we can wield a pen to scorch and castigate such reckless and unworthy conduct. We have held a light pen over the Progress, because we abhor violence in newspaper controversy; but we greatly misapprehend enlightened public sentiment, if the course it is pursuing towards Gen. Hoke does not meet a significant condemnation.

Official Vote.

Darius von Me Hunnig.
The official vote in the 7th Congressional District foots up, for Leach, 4058
Forster, 2420
Ramsay, 482
Majority for Leach, 1156.
In the contest for Congress last fall, between Messrs. Christian and Ashe, the majority for Christian was above 1500. Concerning Mr. Leach then, to Mr. Holden, as he claims, there is a loss to "Mr. Holden" of 400 votes. When to this is added the fact that many men refused to go to the polls because of the running of two candidates against Leach, we think Mr. Holden has but little to brag of. If this is his first flash, it is rather "dark lightning."

There is curious news here, that Mr. Leach is for Gov. Vance. We showed him to Mr. Holden, because he claimed him. But we are not at all surprised to hear that the claim was only color of title, and not ripened by possession.

A Brawn Fight.

The "property holders" have decided that the "bug and rascal" between Gov. Brown and Mr. Holden for the "Georgia Platform," is a draw—neither side wins. It is charged that our Mr. Holden, the champion of the "outer circle," didn't have a fair showing. It is said the brandy given to him was "blockaded lightning," and instead of "reviving," "depressed him." Our old Quixotic politician, Gov. J. B., reminds us of an anecdote we recollect to have seen, of a candidate who visited a neighbor on one occasion, found the "old man" from home and the "busy housewife" milking. The candidate commenced to make himself agreeable, and asked the good dame if he could be of any service? Yes, says she, if you will hold this cow. Whereupon the obliging candidate took the cow by the horns. Very soon the job began to be troublesome, and the distressed cow holder to "look pale and depressed;" at last he exclaimed—"have you seen any thing of late of my competitor?" "Yes," says she, "he is behind the kitchen holding the calf." Gov. J. B. may have the old cow by the horns, but our champion unquestionably has the easier job, for he is behind the kitchen and only holds the calf. Some one asks—where is "John?" as Joy familiarly calls him. Answer, not far off from the calf—perhaps in the kitchen.

Washington Evacuated.

Besides the brief announcement that Washington has been evacuated by the Yankees, we have nothing further, up to the present writing. The news is confirmed, however, from a "down source"—one which we have seen, is a despatch from Gen. Hoke himself, to a gentleman in this city, requesting him to repair to Washington immediately, to take charge of the Fisheries which may now be met profitably and usefully employed in gathering in the rich harvest of the silvery tribe which swim by millions in the waters of Eastern North Carolina at this season of the year.

We are not in possession of information as to whether our forces had a brush with them, or whether the enemy quietly left the town and their fortifications—whether they destroyed or injured their guns, supplies, &c.; whether they left by land or water. But we do know they have gone—gone in a hurry, towards Newbern—leaving us in quiet possession of Washington, Plymouth and the regions all about.

Whether the enemy will make a stand at Newbern, about water for Fort Monroe, we are not able to say—but whatever may be their course, we feel confident that our forces will give no rest to the sole of Yankee-foot while they pollute the soil they have already too long desecrated.

This is indeed a day of rejoicing for North Carolina. Let the stout-hearted and valiant men rejoice in the fulfillment of their confident expectations; the weak-kneed and "hope-it-may-be-so's" gather courage from this bright harbinger of still brighter days; and the craven, Yankee-hearted croaker and disloyalist read and learn the doom that but surely awaits them; for the day of our redemption most assuredly draweth nigh.

Faction.

We are in much too fine a humor, this morning, over the good news from the Eastern portion of our good old State, to indulge in crimination even against those whose course of conduct has contributed in no small degree to the delay of the auspicious day now opening upon us, of the recovery of Eastern North Carolina from the hated Yankee occupancy. Yet we think it a most opportune moment to warn those who have been misled into a participation in the factions element that has produced division, discord and even the worst ill-blood between our own citizens here at home.

This factious spirit has been engendered and kept alive, for the most part, by ambitious and designing men, for selfish and partisan purposes. Some, we doubt not, have united in these factious movements against the Government, from pure motives, being deceived by the designing, that the most desirable ends could be promoted by the means they proposed. But these measures are erroneous and impracticable, and were intended by unscrupulous leaders to be used as engines to effect unhallowed ends that they dare not reveal.

In times of peace, a nation cannot guard too suspiciously against the inroads of factious opposition to the Government; how much more carefully should it be guarded against, when the nation is struggling for liberty and independence. Then it is that every avenue to its introduction should be barricaded, barred, locked and guarded. We are in the midst of a revolution unequalled in its magnitude and unsurpassed in its fatality. How insidious the advent of a party, most ruinously dangerous in the fulfillment of its schemes. The cause in which we struggle should absorb the strength of every mind, and the devotion of all hearts. Our cause is a holy cause. Never since "the morning stars sang together," has the sun beheld a nobler, grander contest; and it would seem that in so great a struggle, all hearts would unite and all hands engage in upholding the Government of our choice, and the Administration in power, that is attaining every nerve to rid North Carolina soil of the hated Yankee presence. Surrounded by a circle of fire by sea and by land, the condition of our country should arouse all jealousies and soften all animosities.

When the tidings of discord reach us from the land of our foe, delight pervades every heart, and joy illuminates every face true to the Southern cause. In these symptoms of weakness we read the fate of our liberties and the dawnings of peace. And will not our enemies catch a note of encouragement from antagonism to our cause, loud-spoken and bellicose in our midst? Most surely they will.

Where shall we find a parallel for so short-sighted a policy? God bid his face from the people of his choice when Titus threw his legions around the city of Jerusalem; and that its doom might be sure, for her inhabitants by factions and disputes. Titus, bearing upon his banners the vengeance of the God he knew not, was unequal to the task of overthrowing, but for the "faction" that raged within, and at last fell a victim, which the ruin of eighteen centuries still proclaims to the folly of discord in the midst of war.

Let us conclude this article by an earnest appeal to our people to stifle the voice of faction, and put the ban of condemnation upon all who are engaged in promoting it. We can, we must, we will succeed in our glorious struggle for life, liberty, independence—our wives and little ones, our home altars, and the altars of our God, broken down, polluted and destroyed by the Yankee infidels that have invaded our fair land. The pages of history never recorded so much of patience, trust, patriotism as that flowing deep in the hearts of our countrymen. No pen ever immortalized heroes, whose deeds of gallantry shone so brightly as those now clustering, in strength and devotion, around the banners of our country.

Latest News from the North.

The last Richmond papers bring out favorable news, from which we glean the following, being nearly a full account in this morning's paper.

But little information is given concerning the operations of our brave armies. All we know is that the army of Northern Virginia, like it is said the great struggle, is almost no longer deferred.

It was extensively rumored in Richmond, that the enemy were landing at Westover, on James river, on Friday, but no confirmation of the rumor had been received.

The reported advance on the Peninsula turns out to have been the simple effect of an affair. A party of 150 visited a depot on the York River Railroad and the Pamunkey river, and returned without doing any damage.

Our Richmond exchanges have a summary of the news taken from the Yankee papers: The very latest intelligence from the Red river expedition, under Banks, is dated from New Orleans, the 15th inst. It is stated by Kirby Smith, who is acknowledged, "It appears that the report of a rally on the second day, and a repulse of the rebels," was taken up to soften the affair at the North. There was no second day to the affair. Banks took to his heels on the first day, and ran nine miles before stopping.

The steamer La Crosse, from the Red river for New Orleans, having stopped at a plantation to take on cotton, the crew and soldiers got drunk at a distillery on the place, where a company of the 1st Louisiana (rebel) cavalry made a descent on the boat. The passengers and crew, after being robbed, were paroled, and the boat and cargo were burned.

THE FALL OF PLYMOUTH—A SPEECH BY YANKEE LYING.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contains the official and other announcements of the fall of Plymouth. The butchery of the negro troops is news here, though if Gen. Hoke had butnered the whole garrison in the assault after a refusal to surrender, it would have been perfectly proper under the laws of war. The loss of the Confederates is put down at fifteen hundred! A telegram dated Porters Monroe, the 24th inst., says the rebels, after finding themselves victors of the place, left two thousand men to guard the captured forces, and then started, for Washington, for Little Washington. Their men and gunboats moved off toward the mouth of the river.

All is reported quiet at Roanoke Island and Newbern. The bringing of the information of the fall of Plymouth arrived here [Richmond] this morning. This is the first arrival we have had from Roanoke Island, since Monday last.

The rebel ram and rife armed Cotton Planter were on the Roanoke river, and our gun boats, the Tacony, Miami, &c., were waiting outside in the Sound to receive them. Another telegram from Newbern, N. C., says: Two full companies of the Second N. C. Union (colored) volunteers were among the captured, the most of whom were led out and shot by the enemy after surrendering.

All the negroes who were found in uniform were shot.

Newbern and Washington are threatened with two rebel rams and a large force of rebels. The presence of more gunboats is immediately required here. The Yankees seem to have no hope of stopping the Confederate rams now so in the North Carolina waters, and that is placed in the Tacony, a rife armed "double-ended" class, and was built and equipped at Philadelphia. She is a staunch craft, and carries on guns, four each broadside, and heavy rifled pivot guns, fore and aft. As a paddle-wheel steamer she belongs to the third class, and is nine hundred and seventy-four tons tonnage. She is commanded by Lieut. M. F. Truxton, a grandson of Com. Truxton.

Grant is having reviews in the Army of the Potomac. On the 23d inst. he reviewed the Second Corps, (Hancock's), which the letters written inform us passed him in "resplendent column." The Washington Star contradicts the report that Gen. Lee is moving towards the Shenandoah Valley, and says he is still in his old position on the Rappahannock.

It appears that Forrest captured Sam Pillow with only eight hundred men, and not several thousand, as at first reported. A telegram from Louisville reports Forrest as marching upon Doctor, Harburg, Columbus, Nashville, and about a dozen other places. He seems to have completely baffled the Yankees as to his movements.

The Government at Washington is straining every point to put men in the field. The drilled men in garrison and army are being sent to Washington to raise the new troops there and permit them to be sent to the front. Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, has received orders from Lincoln to raise a new regiment for the heavy batteries in that State and permit the old regiment of 20,000 men.

Burnside's corps left Annapolis, Md., on the 23d inst., and passed through Washington on the 24th. It was welcomed by Lincoln on the 25th.

FINANCIAL—GOLD STILL GOING UP.

The following is from a New York letter, dated the evening of the 25th inst.: The money market is easier at 7 per cent for call loan. Foreign exchange is selling for 184 in currency for the first time since—American gold is more active and decidedly higher, opening at 73, advancing to 84, declining to 79, advancing to 81, declining to 82, and closing quiet and firm at 83-3/4 per cent premium. Government stocks are steady.

Last week the First United States Volunteers arrived in Norfolk from Point Lookout. The regiment was formed at the latter place from men who had formerly been in the rebel army. Col. Wm. B. Green is its commander, and it will be retained in Norfolk to do protect duty. They at present number over six hundred men.

Major Gen. Quitman having been excused from all impositions whatever concerning his going to the battle of Chickamauga, has been assigned to an important command, and ordered to report to Gen. Burnside.

Col. Whitson, of the 8th N. C. regiment was captured in Currituck a few days since. He was shot five times before he was captured. He was sent to Balfour Hospital at Norfolk. [We are glad to learn that Col. Whitson was not killed by the Buffaloes, as published by us a few days since. We trust he is not mortally wounded.]—Eos. Correspondent.

Memphis, April 22.—Griswold has picked up a few of Forrest's men, but Forrest keeps his troops well together, and is too strong for a successful attack. His headquarters are still at Jackson, Tenn.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. B. Tammam, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Yankee Account of the Plymouth Fight, and other Northern News.

Richmond, April 24.

By flag of truce sent at City Point yesterday, fifty officers and three hundred and fifty men, arrived for exchange.

Northern papers of the 27th, contain accounts of the battle at Plymouth. They represent the federal loss to be one hundred and fifty killed and twenty-five hundred captured. They put the rebel loss at fifteen hundred killed. (What an exposure!) All negroes caught in uniform were shot and sent to the front.

Despatches from New Orleans state the rebels destroyed not less than seventy-five thousand pounds of cotton on the river.

A St. Louis telegram of the 25th gives New Orleans advice to the 9th. It is generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana were adverse to Banks, as the enemy retained on the ground after Saturday's fight, while Banks retreated forty miles. The report of another fight on the 10th was a mistake.

The photography at Grand Ecore are forty-fifty feet wide of the river. Banks and Admiral Boreas are both there. Only five feet water at Grand Ecore. The gunboats Eastport is aground. Prisoners taken report Kirby Smith and Sibley killed in the recent battle.

Cotton in New Orleans declined.

Stamps advanced.

Memphis advice to the 22nd say Forrest's entire force is moving towards Alabama, followed by Grierson.

Price had evacuated Camden, Ark., and Steele occupied the place.

Murphy was inaugurated Governor of Arkansas, with great pomp, on the 19th.

The Yankee House of Representatives has adopted a joint resolution increasing the tariff, temporarily, fifty per cent.

Lincoln has accepted eighty thousand troops, tendered for six months service by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. They will be used in garrison duty, relieving veteran troops.

A large force left Port Royal on the 14th for Fort Monroe.

Accounts from Mexico report Vidauri sent from Monterey, with all his forces, on the advance of Juarez's troops.

Burnside's corps recently encamped at Annapolis, passed through Washington Monday afternoon. The report that the Florida is at Repiditas is untrue.

Labor strikes continue throughout the North and West.

Better times writing the protest recently attributed to him.

Gold in New York on the 26th, 185; in Baltimore on the 27th, 181.

The Yankees who came up the Peninsula yesterday, were the hundred and fifty cavalry, who remained at Barhamsville a short time and returned in the direction of Williamsburg.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, April 29.

A large force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, attacked our pickets on the Ringgold road this morning, capturing ten and wounding several. The pickets retreated nearly to Tunnel Hill, where they met reinforcements, and turned upon the Yankees, and after a sharp engagement drove the enemy back. Loss on either side small. The affair is regarded simply as a reconnaissance to discover our position. The enemy also reported moving out slowly from Cleveland yesterday, in the direction of Red Clay.

From the Mississippi.

MOBILE, April 28.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune, dated Sunday, April 25th, says correspondents among the wounded officers at Vicksburg, to northern journals, say that the several engagements in Louisiana have resulted in a complete Federal defeat—that the Federal Gen. Smith saved Banks' army from destruction. The subordinate officers are indignant against Banks.

A great conspiracy has been discovered in the western States, and Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

Fire in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 29.

A fire occurred last night on the west side of the river, consuming the office of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, thirty-two freight cars belonging to the Georgia Central Railroad, and every building south of the depot, including the Confederate cotton press, ferry, marine railway and all the cotton stored south of the ferry. About six thousand bales of cotton burnt. Loss estimated at from six to ten millions dollars.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., April 30.

Our recent report Burnside to have arrived at Alexandria, preparatory to joining Grant.

From Richmond.

Richmond, April 30.

Members of Congress are arriving slowly. It is regarded as certain now that there will not be a quorum Monday. The President's Message is ready for delivery. It is understood that it contains no point of striking interest. The death of news continues.

Later from the North.

Richmond, May 1.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 28th, received News unimportant. A Washington correspondent of the New York Post, says gigantic preparations are going on for the approaching campaign in Virginia. Grant will not commence forward movement until all his arrangements are completed. The State Constitutional Convention of Maryland organized on the 27th ult. Gold closed at New York on the 27th at 177.

From Europe.

Richmond, May 1.

Evacuation of Washington, D. C.

Colombia, May 2.

A letter from a trustworthy source in Kinross, dated this morning, says the Yankees have evacuated Washington and Gen. Hoke is in possession.

Glorious News from the Trans-Mississippi.

Davenport, May 1.

A special to the Morning Chronicle from Jackson, of the 28th, says the army have fallen back from Big Blau, after partially destroying the bridge and burning all the sutlers and traders shanties and soldiers' huts. Confederate alarm prevails within the fortifications of Big Blau, apprehending an attack from West.

A dispatch from Brookhaven to the same paper, says information from the Trans-Mississippi, reports Banks defeated a second time. He escaped on the north side of Red river, and is falling back on Starch.

Gen. Price has whipped Steele badly, capturing two hundred wagons, a large number of prisoners and arms. Marmaduke was also in pursuit of Steele, who was falling back to Little Rock.

From the Army of Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., May 1.

Burnside has certainly arrived at Alexandria and is moving rapidly to form a junction with Grant in Culpeper. Reports from the enemy's lines report great activity in their camp, as if concentrating in Culpeper. The impression is general here, that Grant will advance this week.

Dry and hard, weather fine, and our troops in excellent plight every way.

Meeting of the Confederate Congress.

Richmond, May 2.

Both House of Congress assembled and were organized at 12 o'clock to day, a quorum in each being present. Twenty Senators and sixty members of the House were in attendance. All the old officers elected without opposition. Speaker Bessie delivered an eloquent address. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, elected President pro tem of the Senate.

During a debate on an incidental question, Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, expressed an opinion that the session would not continue longer than two weeks.

The President's message was delivered at half past one by his Private Secretary, and was read in both houses. The following is a summary of the message.

Congress has assembled under circumstances of the greatest adversity to the country; but fortunate, coming nearly closed, they would be able to devote means adapted to the wants of the public service. Sufficient time has not elapsed to test the efficacy of important laws passed last Congress. The United States were committed against us, it is characterized by the barbarism with which it is conducted by the enemy. After mentioning some shocking atrocities by the enemy, the President says, "I am in the confidence that our brave soldiers will meet the enemy with a more than adequate force."

The people of the invaded districts have borne their sufferings with patriotic fortitude, and been the centre of cheerfulness and hope. In the camp comes the voice of soldier patriots, invoking all to devote their whole energies to the cause, in the success of which our country has never faltered.

Congress meets again, notwithstanding the threat of our subjugation three years ago by people who pretend to assert their title to govern States whose sovereignty is recognized by France and Great Britain. These governments disregard treaty obligations, persist in countenancing the Union Executive, a foreign government's exercise of despotic power over States that recognized.

The President comments upon simulated neutrality of foreign governments, and sees no prospect of an early change of the course heretofore pursued by them. The sole resource for us to combine and apply every available element in our power, in our defence and preservation.

The exchange of prisoners has been resumed by the enemy, but no assurance is given of an intent to carry out the cartel.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is referred to says the last session in continuing the circulation, has had the desired effect. By first of July the amount reduced will be a sum not exceeding two hundred and thirty millions.

The President cautions the President against an increase of circulation. The President assures Congress that the discipline and instruction of troops has kept pace with the improvement in material and equipment, and asks special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of War in relation to the army.

After alluding to recent events of the war, in which the enemy has been defeated, the President closes as follows: "Let us then, while resolute, devote all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us; and not forget our humble, most grateful thanks are due to Him without whose guiding and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail."

The Florida after the Yankee Crafts.

Richmond, May 2.

An official telegram from Wilmington, to the Secretary of the Navy, furnishes interesting intelligence from Nassau, that the Florida has sunk the Hansuwa and another gunboat in the West Indies.

Confirmation of Banks' Second Defeat and Price's Victory.

MOBILE, May 2.

Mr. Wagner, heading despatches from Kirby Smith, states the results of battles on the 25th and 26th on Red River, as follows: Complete defeat of the enemy; less estimated by Gen. Taylor at eight thousand killed, wounded and missing; but their confidence in the number at 15,000. We captured 21 pieces of artillery, 10,000 small arms, and 1,200 mules, 200 wagons, and a large number of stores. One loss, 2,000. Gen. Kirby, Western and Green killed.

Three Yankee Generals reported killed. The enemy's force 32,000, on 18 to 20,000. Kirby Smith directed the operations. Taylor commanded the centre, Walling and Morton the wings.

On Sunday, the 17th, the enemy attempted to cross Red River again, and were attacked and again whipped across the river, but no particulars received. Forty thousand of all classes, crossed the river, and were all above Alexandria, with no possibility of escape. Ten or twelve boats already blown up, or burned beyond capture.

Mr. Wagner says, and others report that Price seemed to have fallen back in apparent danger, abandoning everything, when the Yankees attacked his rear. They broke ranks and retreated to the rear. They turned and got them to place, capturing 2,000 prisoners, 200 wagons, all their ammunition, baggage and supplies.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1864.

Latest from the North.

The Richmond papers received yesterday, contain copious extracts from Northern papers of the 20th. The chief feature of the extracts is the kicking up of a terrible row over the "Fort Pillow massacre"—from Old Abe, the Yankee Congress, and the newspapers. Lincoln said in a speech at Baltimore, that the matter was undergoing a thorough investigation, and, if proven, the massacre of the blacks should be avenged—declaring that "if there has been the massacre of three hundred three, or even the tenth part of three hundred, the retribution shall be sure to come." Mr. Lincoln moreover declares that he has determined to use the veto as a soldier, and to give him all the protection given to the white soldier. From these declarations, this manifesto of Mr. Lincoln possesses great significance.

The Yankee Congress has also passed a resolution directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack upon Fort Pillow, and what Fort Pillow could have been reinforced; and that they report the facts as soon as possible. And the Yankee newspapers and Yankees generally, threaten to take a cowardly and atrocious revenge if their disaster at Fort Pillow. Pundit, they cannot, like an honorable adversary, meet our men in battle, face to face, they now threaten to gratify their brutal passion of vengeance by putting our helpless and innocent men in their hands to death.

News had not reached the North of our victory at and capture of Plymouth. The Northern papers seem not to have received any intimation whatever of the movement, and the news, when it is received, will stir the Yankee public.

THE FIGHT IN LOUISIANA—THE YANKEES CONFESS FRANKLY TO THEIR DEFEAT.

The Northern papers have accounts of the late fight in Louisiana. They confess frankly to their defeat—even more, they say their forces were badly routed. Their accounts place the fight at Pleasant Hill, De Soto county, Louisiana. A letter, dated April 11, in the Chicago Journal, a Republican paper, says:

Our cavalry of the Third and Fourth divisions of the Thirtieth army corps, after a hard-fought battle, were put to rout by a largely superior force of rebels.

General Stoneman was in command of the movement.

The Nineteenth army corps duly came up and checked the pursuit. Our loss was 2,000. The enemy also lost heavily. General Ransom, who commanded the third and fourth divisions, was wounded in the earlier part of the fight. The Chicago Mercantile Battery lost all its guns, four officers and twenty-two men.

Another correspondent, in the same paper, gives the following additional particulars—admitting frankly that "the panic of their cavalry so demoralized the army that the general became a rout." He admits also that their loss was "large, probably two thousand." He writes:

Our line, consisting of only two thousand four hundred infantry, was formed in a belt of the woods, with a open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the other side. General Stone, chief of General Banks' staff, was on the field and took the direction of the movements. General Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded.

After a skirmish across this open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers, estimated at ten thousand strong. General Ransom got all the available troops to the front, and opened on the enemy. He lost heavily, but advanced steadily. Soon all of the cavalry gave way and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed closely up. The panic of the cavalry so demoralized the army that the rebels became a rout. The General did all in his power to rally them, but finding it impossible without reinforcements, made every effort to save the artillery. While endeavoring to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely, General Ransom was severely wounded in the leg. Captain Cyrus E. Dickey, his adjutant, was instantly killed.

Our loss was large, probably two thousand. The Mercantile Battery lost all its guns. Capt. White was taken prisoner. Lieutenants Throp and McBride were killed. Loss of the battery in killed and captured, three hundred and ten. But one of these returned to camp after the disaster. While the fourth division was falling back in disorder, the third division, numbering only one thousand three hundred men, came up and was immediately routed. Finally, the tenth corps, seven thousand men, came up and formed in line. They checked the enemy and held them until we got all the trains off, except that of the cavalry.

The whole army is falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further towards Shreveport.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac. The Baltimore papers say: "Despatches from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac state that a party of Confederate cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristow station. One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the Thirtieth Pennsylvania. Several of the wounded were carried off by their comrades. The mail train, with General Grant aboard, had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him. On the day previous, a scouting party started out from Fairfax Court House, and captured six of Moby's men."

HIGH PRICES.—The idea seems to prevail with those who have produce to sell, that the high prices which were inaugurated under the old currency can still be kept up. Nothing is more absurd. As well might a man attempt to dip water from a falling spring during a drought as copiously as he did while the wet weather lasted. It must be remembered that the currency is depleted, and that prices will have to correspond with the amount of money in circulation. This result does not depend upon the good pleasure of either buyers or sellers, but is a law of finance as supreme as the law of gravitation. Combinations and monopolies may, for a time, arrest the downward tendency of prices, but the checks and balances of trade will assert their supremacy in the end. Our advice to buyers is, to live hard and hold on to your money until produce can be had at reasonable rates.

IT WILL DO NO HARM.—Gov. Brown of Georgia has so exhausted himself in efforts to keep up the symmetry of the Constitution and preserve the arch of the much abused structure, that Fitz Charles thinks he ought to go to the mountains of the State, and there recruit himself by looking for a perpendicular view of the rainbow. It may act as a cool-sweater on his reflections.—Southern Punch.

CAMP 27TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Army Northern Va., April 22.

Editors Confederate:—Owing to the recent heavy rains and the consequent bad condition of the roads, active operations have not yet commenced; but the earth is drying rapidly, and all are looking forward with anxiety for orders to "strike tents" and prepare to leave our snug little shanties that has sheltered us from the cold winds and snow storms of this mountainous region. Many of us will go down beneath the red tide of battle before winter comes again. It is a sad thought, but we must purchase our independence with our blood, as did our fathers before us. Submission and slavery are the only alternatives left us. We prefer to die fighting.

All surplus baggage has been sent to the rear, weapons and harness repaired, worn out horses and mules "turned over" to Post Quartermasters, and disabled soldiers have taken the places of able-bodied teamsters. Our ranks have been greatly increased by the return of the sick and wounded from hospitals. If our enemies expect to find us "ragged and disheartened," they will learn their mistake to their sorrow. Our army is well clothed, and imbued with the same martial ardor and patriotic devotion that led Washington with his little band of veterans across the frozen stream of the Delaware; that nerve the arms of the Spartan heroes under Leonidas at Thermopylae, and inspired the brave defenders of Lucknow. They are aware of the great magnitude of the coming campaign, and are determined to discharge their duties to their bleeding country as becomes the descendants of the heroes of '76. The country need entertain no fears and misgivings as to the result. Hopes of peace will be blighted with the advance of spring, and with 1863 our Confederacy will commence a career of national glory and prosperity, unequalled in the annals of the world.

The soldiers are not agitated or excited about the political turmoil and party quarrels which unfortunately, the people at home seem to be engrossed in. The contest with the armed forces in front of us, is enough for us at present. We shall, however, when the time arrives, exercise the right of freemen at the ballot box. In doing so, we shall not be influenced by any party considerations, but shall vote for those whose past conduct assure us that they will devote their best energies to our interest and comfort and the general welfare. There are no conservatives after the Holden sect here; all are for Vance. There are no conservatives in the Division to which I belong from Pitt county, and I am proud to say that every man in this is strong for Vance. There was one Holdenite in one of these companies, who used to write articles for publication in the Standard, but he has deserted and gone to the Yankees. When last heard from he was in Newbern behaving himself with propriety, and living sumptuously off of white shade, such as Mr. Joy invites your neighbor of the Progress down to enjoy with him.

It was the good fortune of this regiment, in the first year of the war, to be stationed at Newbern, and we remember with what pride and admiration we used to look upon the editor of the Progress, as he strided along dressed up in a Confederate uniform, and his martial form erect. We regarded him as a champion, and one destined to win many laurels in battle; but alas! how vain are earthly expectations. We did not then think he was a wolf dressed in sheep's clothing. We thought he was a bona fide sheep. Imagine our surprise and indignation, when we heard he had given up the sword for the pen, and that pen dipped in the blood of his comrades, turned against the cause he drew his sword to defend. If any one told us that "John" would turn out to be a traitor, we would not have believed it. But the worst step in his career is, like the snake in the well-known fable of Aep, he has turned against his benefactor. As he grows stronger from the patronage and encouragement of his co-laborers, he becomes bolder in his accusations against Gov. Vance, who risked his life to save his beautiful city, his horse and his property from our ruthless invaders.

"Oh ingrate! thou unblest hearted fiend, Thou art more hideous than the Hippopotamus!"

Very Respectfully,

TURKES.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 8,

Raleigh, April 23, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me occupying the humble, but no less honorable position of private in the ranks, to call attention to the fact, that a large number of our veteran soldiers, wounded in the late bloody assault on Plymouth, are now under treatment in this hospital. Such being the case, we are very much in want of "lint and bandages," for dressing wounds. We deem it only necessary to advert to this fact, in order to secure from the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity an abundant supply.

When we take into consideration the fact that these men have from the beginning of the present contest been from the North and South, bravely endured the hardships and privations incident to camp life without a murmur—cheerfully endured the hardships and privations incident to camp life without a murmur—with no bed to rest themselves but the cold earth, and no covering to protect them from the pelting storm but the broad canopy of heaven—that they have turned the tide on many a blood-stained field of battle, and crowned their country's standard with glorious victories, and have again sealed their devotion to their country with their life's blood in the late successful attack on Plymouth, we are confident that no exertion on the part of the citizens to render them comfortable will be neglected.

Our esteemed Surgeon, Dr. H. G. Leigh, is untiring in his efforts to alleviate their sufferings. Prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties pertaining to the responsible position he occupies—kind and attentive to the sick and wounded whom he has in charge, he has won the confidence and esteem of both the attendants and patients. Any of the articles above-mentioned forwarded to him for the use of the sufferers, will be very acceptable, and thankfully received.

A SOLDIER.

We have strange news from the Tennessee lines. The writer of the letter referred to, is a distinguished statesman of the South, who has immediate and unquestionable opportunities of informing himself of what he writes. He states from positive information, that immense reinforcements have recently been sent to the Federal army at Chattanooga. For some three weeks troops were pouring in almost a continued stream through Nashville. A division, some seven thousand strong, came up the Tennessee river, and landing at Waterloo, some twenty-five miles below Florence, marched up in the direction of Athens and Huntsville. The movements of this force are supposed to be intended to protect the enemy's communication with his base at Nashville. The writer insists on his opinion that the great effort of the Yankees in the pending campaign, will be to defeat General Johnston and push into Georgia, and thinks that nothing will be attempted in Northern Virginia, except to hold General Lee at bay and protect Washington.

It is enough to remark on all this that four corps of the Western army have been transferred to Virginia.—Richmond Examiner.

Casualties in 21st N. C. Regiment.

We are indebted to Adjutant W. G. For, of the 21st N. C. Regiment, for the following list of casualties in that regiment, in the battle of Plymouth, N. C.

Co. A.—Killed, P. C. Olshead. Wounded, Sergeant F. M. Eades, arm and leg, severe; Corporal E. W. Smith, leg, slight; privates J. P. Hedrick and E. W. Leonard, do. Jacob Tuck, arm.

Co. C.—Killed, privates J. W. Hodges and A. P. Patterson. Wounded, privates G. B. Norman and Aug Key, thigh, slight; W. R. Francis, hip, severe; Herbert Hodges, arm, slight. Missing, Squire Griffith.

Co. D.—Killed, Corporal J. F. Beck, and private Omer Kallum. Wounded, privates Ed Borer, leg, slight; J. G. Boyles, thigh.

Co. F.—Killed private Wm Hancock. Wounded, privates Calvin Edwards, breast, severe—since died; Powell Lawson, severe; A. M. King, jr., arm, slight; F. W. Shackelford, leg, slight.

Co. G.—Killed, Capt J. O. Blackburn. Wounded, private G. W. Leak, in hand, slight.

Co. H.—Killed, private A. D. Ray. Wounded, privates W. W. Ashburn, arm, slight; John Morton, arm, severe; J. R. Pien, head, severe; G. S. Mawick, leg, severe.

Co. I.—Killed, private W. D. Wick. Wounded, privates G. H. Boyles, in hand, slight; J. A. Savage, arm, slight; Corp A. J. Durham, arm, slight.

Co. K.—Killed, privates B. F. Leinbeck and Joseph Long. Wounded, sergeant J. H. Leinbeck, in hand, severe; privates J. H. Hester, foot, severe; Peter Marshall, thigh, slight.

Co. L.—Killed, Corporal J. G. Wilkinson. Wounded, privates A. M. Mitchell, thigh, slight; J. M. Lackey, hand, slight.

Co. M.—Killed, privates J. M. Wright, Geo. Myrick and Wm Richardson. Wounded, Jno. W. Wharten, leg, amputated; Jesse Pegram, leg, severe; Milton Clapp, thigh, severe; J. M. Nelson, bowels, severe; Elihu Russon, back, slight; Henry Albright, arm, slight.

RECAPITULATION:—Killed 35; wounded 35; missing 1.—Total loss, 81.

CAMP 61st N. C. REGIMENT.

Black Water, Va., April 21.

Editors Confederate:—Having seen an erroneous extract in your paper from the Petersburg Express, in regard to a skirmish that occurred near Chicksaw, on Thursday the 14th inst., and believing that justice should be done all and especially those brave officers and men who bore themselves nobly in the skirmish, I ask, as a simple act of justice, that the following statement of facts (obtained from an eye witness) be published.

On Saturday the 9th inst., twenty men from our regiment were ordered to cook up five days rations and be in readiness to leave the next morning by daybreak. This order being promptly obeyed, we marched all that day, and got in the vicinity of Chicksaw late in the afternoon, and made our beds in the woods for fear of being betrayed by negroes or disloyal white people.

We occurred through the country all the next day, and moved our camp at night. It was the same case the next day and every day thereafter, until Thursday morning, when we received intelligence that the Yankees were advancing in force. Our detachment from the 61st N. C. T., 18 of General Pickett's Provost Guard, 7 of the signal corps, and 7 scouts of the 17th Va., got together, making 52 in all, and went in the direction we heard they were, and came upon them. We fired into them, and they immediately faced about and returned the fire. As they advanced upon us we fell back, slowly firing as we retreated. In the skirmish we lost one man from Co. H, 61st N. C. T., (Captain Lanier's Co.) who was wounded in the knee and taken prisoner.

All the honor of having participated in the skirmish belongs to 18 of General Pickett's Provost Guard, 7 of the Signal Corps, 7 Scouts of the 17th Virginia, and 20 Scouts of the 61st North Carolina Troop, instead of the 61st N. C. T., which was at Petersburg at the time, 76 miles off.

JUSTICE.

Capture of a Gunboat—Official Dispatch.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

DEMORRIS, Ala., April 28.

To GEN. S. COOPER:

Brigadier General Will Adams, commanding cavalry, on the Yazoo river, telegraphs me from Yazoo City, on the 22d inst., to this effect: "I have the honor to report the capture of a gunboat to-day, near the city, while lying near the shore. She was attacked by a section of artillery and a detachment of sharpshooters under Col. Griffith, who drove the men from the guns and finally the crew from the boat. I removed her fine armament of eight 24-pounder guns and the most valuable stores, and had her burned to the water's edge. The captain and pilot are prisoners in my hands, and a number of the crew. My casualties are small."

L. POLK, Lieut. General.

Card of Thanks.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 7.

Raleigh, N. C. April 22.

I have the honor to return thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen, in behalf of myself and the sick and wounded soldiers under my charge, for valuable contributions of garden seed: Mrs. Judge Ruffin, Graham, a lance company. Mrs. Sarah Stone, Granville. Mrs. F. J. Haywood, Raleigh. Mrs. E. B. Lewis, Rocky Mount, Edgemont, Mrs. General Gatlin, Raleigh.

Also to Mrs. K. Bayner, Mrs. Ellen Mordecai and Miss Sallie Rayner, for very valuable donations of castle soap, bandages and dressings; Mrs. James F. Taylor for rolls, Mrs. Queenin Buebee and Miss Fricella McKee for bandages and dressings.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,

Surgeon in charge.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—A letter from Warsaw of the 22d inst., says:

"This being our County Court week, a meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House on Tuesday for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the people in regard to the condition of the country. Resolutions endorsing the course of our worthy Governor, and pledging a support of the same were unanimously adopted. We had patriotic and cool-stirring speeches from Major Moore, Col. Waddell and Lieut. Wright. If there is a Holden man in old Duplin we have yet to learn it. Unless we meet with some and reverse we do not think W. W. Holden will receive a vote in the county."

A letter received by Express from Gibsonville, with no name signed to it but ordering a paper to be sent to a young lady in Newberry district, S. C., contained a \$5 note, which is a counterfeit. Of course the paper will not be sent unless a good bill is substituted for it.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Swann, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Butler and the French Tobacco.

Richmond, April 25.

Butler's flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday afternoon. Butler, in a communication to the commanding officer at City Point, says: "The limit of time having arrived which was fixed by convention between the representatives of the Emperor of France and the United States, for shipping tobacco at City Point, I have sent Lt. Payne, of my staff, for the single purpose of delivering dispatches for the commanding officers of the French vessels. The French steamers left during the afternoon; no tobacco was sent down."

From the Potomac.

ORANGE C. H., April 25.

The enemy's cavalry yesterday made a feeble demonstration, as if intending to cross in front of Ely's and Germanna fords, but quickly wheeled about and returned in the direction of Culpeper C. H. Nothing else of interest.

More Victories by Forrest.

DALTON, April 25.

A lady who came through the lines to-day, reports that Forrest attacked Grierson at Decatur, Tenn., killing Grierson and capturing a large number of prisoners. Gen. Wheeler had a general review of his cavalry to-day, which was witnessed by a large number of General officers.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

MOBILE, April 25.

Western dispatches confirm Banks' defeat on the 14th and 16th at Grand Ecore—losing 4,500 prisoners, with camp equipment. On the 18th, eleven boats, carrying the federal wounded, passed Baton Rouge. Banks is at Fort De Kusey, calling for reinforcements. Taylor followed Banks from Mansfield. Reinforcements are going from New Orleans and Baton Rouge to Banks at Natchitoches—army demoralized. Taylor will up, pressing Yazoo Valley clear of Vicksburg. A fire here destroyed ten frame houses to-day. Loss severe.

["So the dispatch reads, but there is evidently some confusion in its statements.—Eus. Cox.]

From Richmond, the North and Europe.

Richmond, April 25.

Gen. Hoke, who commanded the land forces in the assault on Plymouth, has been promoted to the rank of Major General. Letters purporting to be a correspondence between Lyons and the President's Private Secretary are forgeries.

It is officially estimated that the tobacco in Georgia will exceed five millions pounds. No further developments in regard to the tobacco of the French.

The Baltimore papers of the 28th say that the advice from the army of the Potomac indicates active preparations for the campaign. Large numbers of sick have been transferred to Washington. All outers—twenty-eight hundred in number—have left the army.

Grant has established his headquarters in the field. Deserters from Lee, report his whole force sixty thousand men, and reinforcements constantly arriving. Additional Yankee accounts from Red river, not deemed reliable, claim a decisive victory over Kirby Smith's forces in the battle of Pleasant Hill. Among the rebels killed were Gens. Morton and Parsons.

The New York Herald says Chase has sold all his surplus gold, and it is evident he will be compelled before the year is out to buy gold to pay the interest on the public debt. Gold closed on the 22d at 174.

European news unimportant. All difficulties about the Mexican Crown are adjusted: Maximilian was to sail on the 19th.

The information from the Peninsula is, that they are landing a large number of Yankee troops at Yurktown from ocean steamers. It is reported that the negro regiments stationed there had become demoralized and sent away.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 25.

It is currently reported that Grant has arrived at Chattanooga and taken command of the army of the Cumberland. Davis division is reported at Lafayette. The enemy is reported to have moved back towards Cleveland from Red clay.

From Richmond, the North and Europe.

Richmond, April 25.

Baltimore papers of the 23d furnish additional letters from Havana, and mention the arrival of the Confederate steamer Florida at Remedios, Cuba, on the 11th, several Cuban gunboats have gone to overtake her.

A lot of war steamers went to sea from New York on Wednesday. The fleet will touch at Havana, Remedios, and it is said they have orders not to be opened until their departure from that point.

Butler demands to be relieved from his present position or have control of all military movements having bases within the limits of his department.

The Governor of New York, has determined to call out the State militia regiments, to do duty in the forts around New York, to allow the forces stationed there to be transferred to the field.

Burnside left Washington on the 21st inst. for Fortress Monroe, in a special steamer.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Layard said his Government was taking measures to investigate the alleged kidnapping of Irish emigrants into the service of the Federal army.

A large company has been formed in England, capital one million dollars to purchase steamers to run the blockade, and bring out cotton.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of corps of six thousand volunteers for the Empire of Mexico.

The steamer Matilda, built at Glasgow for the Confederates, bound from Cardiff for a rebel port of iron and steel, was totally wrecked on Lundy Island.

The reported case of Pampero has been settled, the owners consenting to a verdict for the crown with nominal forfeiture of vessel.

A great part of the city of Demerara was destroyed by fire, less two to three million dollars.

The Supreme Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to Forde, convicted of the murder of Dixon, the former clerk of the House of Representatives.

Gen. Wessell and other officers captured at Plymouth arrived at the Libby prison to-day.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.

Adjutant General's Office.

Raleigh, April 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

The following General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning the Department of the Potomac, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

ART AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., March 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.

"The following Acts of Congress concerning 'Improvements' and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

An act to amend "an act to regulate improvements," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal an act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, That in all cases where property is improved for the use of the Army and Navy, or for other public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said improvement, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, and the estimated value of the improvement, and the value of the property in which the improvement may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the act, and in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2. Whenever the officer making the improvement of property, under the authority aforesaid, shall believe that the appraisal is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisal, and make payment accordingly; but he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reason of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraiser, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said act, which shall be an appeal, and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer improving the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal as herein provided.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to examine and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property improved, which shall be a just compensation for the property so improved, at the time and place of improvement; and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of the property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and improving officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of improvement.

Sec. 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act, and to do so to the best of their ability, and to the satisfaction of the President of the Confederate States.

Sec. 5. That the eighth section of the act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted in stead thereof: "No laborer on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions shall be taken for public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of dire emergency, and upon the order of the General commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated."

Sec. 6. That the act amendatory of the above recited act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the act of the 22d of March, 1864, as is amended, may be made by the owner, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised, or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, and he shall be entitled to be repaid.

Sec. 7. That no improvement shall be made under this act or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the government.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the improving officer to enter an appeal from the decision of the appraiser, or to make the seventh section of the act to which this is amendatory.

Approved, February 16, 1864.

I, Improvements according to this act, and the act to which this is amendatory, may be made for necessary supplies for the Confederate army in the field, and for their accumulation in magazines and at posts and depots, and to carry on the various operations of the Military Bureau connected with the Department, whenever the same cannot be obtained by other means.

II. They may be made under orders from the General commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, and by commanders of detached parties when a necessity arises therefor. These orders may be executed by the appropriate officers of the states belonging to the army. The Chief of the various Bureaus shall designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make improvements under the authority conferred upon them.

III. Whenever an improvement shall be made, the improving officer or his agent will make an offer to the owner, his heirs or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that in case of refusal to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the act of Congress for the regulations of improvements. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and conveyance of the same to the improving officer, and the property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same to the improving officer, or to the agent, shall be made.

IV. In all cases in which the offer of an improving officer is refused, he will proceed to sell the property to the best bidder, and the proceeds of the sale, less the cost of the sale, shall be paid to the owner, and the balance to the improving officer, who will make an offer to the owner, his heirs or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that in case of refusal to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the act of Congress for the regulations of improvements. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and conveyance of the same to the improving officer, and the property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same to the improving officer, or to the agent, shall be made.

V. No officer or agent will improve the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary, mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

If any question arises as to the fact whether the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by the proper authorities, and in the case of the decision of the appraiser, and in the meantime the property will be taken and held by the improving officer, who will make an offer to the owner, his heirs or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that in case of refusal to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the act of Congress for the regulations of improvements. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and conveyance of the same to the improving officer, and the property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same to the improving officer, or to the agent, shall be made.

VI. These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General Orders, No. 37 and 101, series of 1863.

By order,

(Signed) Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The foregoing regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in the 1st part of General Orders, No. 2.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

(Signed) R. C. GATLIN,

Adjutant General.

These papers that have not yet published General Orders, No.